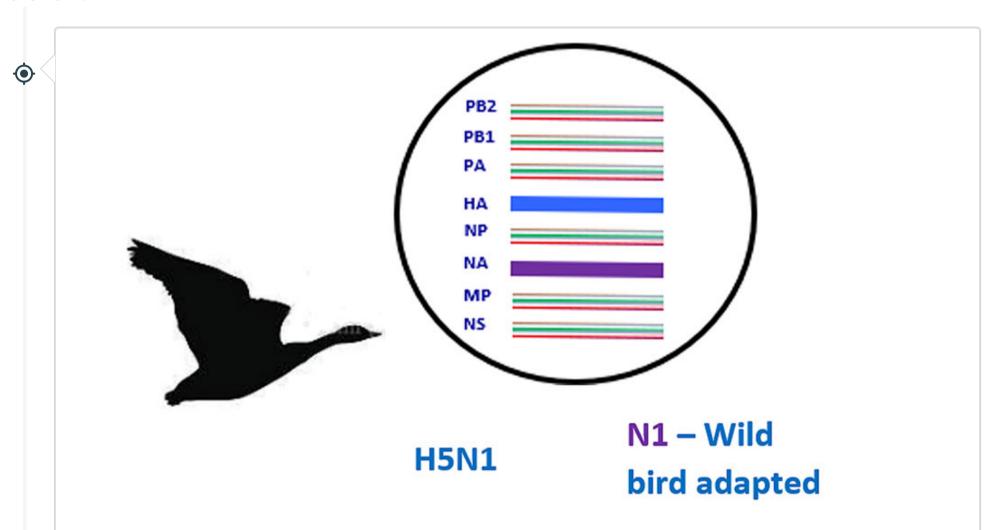


Highlights in the History of Avian Influenza (Bird Flu) Timeline – 2020-2022

Background | 1880s - 1950s | 1960s - 1990s | 2000s | 2010s | 2020s | References

2020S

The below timeline gives a summary of significant HPAI and LPAI outbreaks in birds, infections in people, and events from 2020-2022.



Reassortment of H5N8 occurs in wild birds, leading to H5N1 with an N1 that is wild bird adapted

2020

- In March 2020, outbreaks of LPAI H7N3 and an outbreak of HPAI H7N3 occurred on US turkey farms.
- During 2020, reassortment (gene-swapping) between poultry and wild bird viruses led to the emergence of HPAI H5N1 with the NA viruses with an N1 NA from wild birds.
- These wild bird-adapted HPAI H5N1 viruses were first identified in Europe during the fall of 2020 and spread across Europe and into Africa, the Middle East and Asia²⁴.

2021

• First human infection with avian influenza virus H10N3 reported in China in June 2021^{49, 50}.





2022

- ∘ From late 2021 to 2022, the predominant HPAI H5 virus causing poultry outbreaks worldwide was the wild-bird adapted HPAI H5N1virus, according to WHOA (formally known as OIE ► [610 KB, 6 pages] ✓).
- o In January 2022, the first HPAI H5N1 virus (clade 2.3.4.4b) infection in wild birds in the United States since 2016 was reported by USDA/APHIS ☑ . Additional detections in wild birds were subsequently reported, visit the Current Situation Summary page for more information.
- In February 2022, USDA/APHIS announced an HPAI H5N1 outbreak in turkeys in a commercial poultry facility, marking the first HPAI detection in commercial poultry in the United States since 2020.
- In April 2022, the first human case of HPAI H5N1 virus was reported in the United States, though this
 detection may have been the result of contamination of the nasal passages with the virus rather than actual
 systemic infection.
- Also in April 2022, the first human infection with H3N8 virus was reported in China.